

GOD'S LOVE AND MINE.

God's love is like a light-house tower,
My love is like the sea;
By day, by night, that faithful tower
Looks patient down on me.

By day the stately shaft looms high,
By night its strong lights burn,
To warm, to comfort, and to tell
The way that I should turn.

God's love is like a light-house tower,
My love is like the sea;
He strong, unshaken as the rock;
I chafing restlessly.

God's love and my love! Oh, how sweet
That such should be my joy!
God's love and mine are one to-day;
No longer doubts annoy.

By day or night He gazes on
My bitter, blackish sea;
Forever tends it with his grace,
Though smooth or rough it be.

So, singing at its base, it rolls,
And leaps toward that tower,
That all my life illuminates.
And brightens every hour.

God's love is like the light-house tower,
My love is like the sea;
I, peevish, changeful, moaning much;
Steadfast, eternal, He.

—William Hale.

The Poultry Yard.

IMPOSITION AND POULTRY RAISING.

It seems the craze for keeping poultry together in large numbers, as advocated by a class of theoretical book writers, has been as rife in Great Britain as here. The place to raise poultry is on the farm, but nevertheless it may be undertaken by one of experience, if separate runs are provided for each 50 to 100 fowls, and these runs and houses are kept perfectly clean, and the runs changed from time to time and cultivated. In relation to this matter in Great Britain, a contemporary writer has this to say:

"The age of imposition has by no means passed away, as has been abundantly proved of late, but it is really surprising to find what foolish ideas there are abroad with respect to poultry farming, largely due to some pamphlets and books written by those who evidently do not know what they are writing about. These in a plausible way have promised eggs at a cost which sold at ordinary prices, would leave several hundred per cent profit to the producer. Of course this was only to be secured by following the plans recommended in the books very often found impossible in practice. The result has been most disastrous. Many persons have been induced to launch heavily into poultry farming, spending large sums on houses, fencing, etc., and, having no previous experience, have found the whole a delusion and a snare. Those who by false statements deceive others deserve more than ordinary reprobation, and the injury done is not confined to the immediate sufferers but to the nation at large; as many who might succeed are prevented making the attempt from these failures.

—Birds have wonderful appetites, and the insect eaters must do great execution among the insect enemies of the farmer. This is illustrated by Prof. Wood's estimate that a man would have to consume every twenty-four hours sixty-seven feet of a sausage nine inches in circumference in order to eat as much in proportion to his bulk as the red-breast, whose daily food is considered as equivalent to an earth worm fourteen feet long.

KEEP POULTRY AT HOME.

Mr. Stephen Beale, an English authority on poultry, has this to say about keeping poultry that depredate on neighbors:

"It will be conceded at once that whilst everyone has a right to keep fowls, no one has a right to do so at the expense of the comfort or health of others. And as soon as it is found that they become a nuisance in any way, then the law at once steps in and says that this must not be, nor is it fair to expect that it should be so. Poultry keeping in towns is a luxury, even if the law permits the carrying on of a business though it is annoying to neighbors, it does not

go so far as to defend luxuries in this way. Therefore we may only keep fowls so long as our doing so does not intrude upon the comfort or rights of our neighbors, and if it can be proved that by our doing so either one or the other is infringed, then if they like to defend themselves, they can compel us to put a stop to what is a nuisance to them. In a country district this would be somewhat difficult to do, but in a town both reason and truth can soon be worked upon, and several cases show that the law is as we have stated."

DIETETIC FALLACIES.

1. That there is any nutriment in beef tea made from extracts. There is none whatever.

2. That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and gelatine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we know not what.

3. That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot eat them, and to such eggs are injurious.

4. That, because milk is an important article of food, it must be forced upon a patient. Food that a person cannot endure will not cure.

5. That arrowroot is nutritious. It is simply starch and water, useful as a restorative, quickly prepared.

6. That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated, being usually indigestible; but it is concentrated nutriment and a waste repeller, and often craved.

7. That the cravings of a patient are whims, and should be denied. The stomach often needs, craves for and digests articles not laid down in dietary. Such are, for example, fruit, pickles, jams, cake, ham or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8. That an inflexible diet may be marked out, which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable in a given case must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal.

A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man; and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since the digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings; and if the stomach rejects a certain article, do not force it.—*Journal of Reconstructives.*

DON'T BE A GRUMBLER.

Don't be a grumbler. Some people manage to get hold of the prickly side of everything, to run against all the sharp corners and disagreeable things. Half the strength spent in growling would often set things right. You may as well make up your mind to begin with that no one ever found the world quite as he would like it; but you are to take your part of the trouble and bear it bravely. You will be sure to have burdens laid upon you that belong to other people unless you are a shirker yourself; but don't grumble. If the work needs doing and you can do it, never mind about that other who ought to have done it and didn't. These workers who fill up the gaps and smooth away the rough spots, and finish up the jobs that others left undone—they are the true peacemakers, and worth a whole regiment of growlers.

—It is claimed that the increase in the number of persons using glasses is fully 33½ per cent. over previous periods. This is set down as partly due to the practice people have of buying glasses of unskilled persons and partly to the notions of economy in buying cheap glasses. The number of opticians, of course, has correspondingly increased.

—The paper pipes for water and gas recently exhibited in Vienna are rolled from sheets of paper and coated on the inside with an enamel, the composition of which is a secret. In winding, the paper is soaked in melted asphalt varnish and dusted over with sand. It is claimed that the pipes will resist an internal pressure of 2060 pounds, although the material is only half an inch thick.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—Forty-two new chemical elements have been discovered during the past ten years.

—During the three days of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 23-25, 1572, there were over 50,000 victims sacrificed.

—The average rate of yield for the hay crop in this country this year is 1.2 tons per acre, and the apparent total product 45,000,000 tons.

—The November crop report of the Department of Agriculture shows that the yield of corn is twenty-two bushels per acre, a total product of 1,668,080,000 bushels.

—Potato is used to clean steel pens, and generally acts as a pen-wiper. It removes all ink crust and gives a peculiarly smooth flow to the ink. Pass new pens through a gas flame and then the ink will flow freely.

—The exports of apples for the week ending October 23, aggregated upwards of 60,000 barrels, over one-half of which was shipped to Liverpool. New York is shipping only a small portion of the apples exported at present.

—Late advices from France report that millers there appear to be turning their attention more to foreign wheat, owing to the defective condition of home grain and the scarcity of dry native wheat. French foreign requirements are placed at 44,000,000 bushels of wheat.

—Vick says a spot for pansies should be selected where it is a little shady, at least in the middle of the day. A place entirely shady is not desirable. A light soil, made rich with well-rotted stable manure is the place for them.

—In 1870 there were about 20,000 blind persons in the United States. The first public asylum for the blind established in our country was the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the blind, founded in 1832. In 1876 there were twenty-seven institutions in the United States for the instruction of the blind.

—Measuring the candle power of a light is accomplished by comparing the shadow cast by a rod in the light of a standard candle with the shadow cast by the light to be tested. By moving the latter toward or away from the rod a point will be reached at which the shadow cast by both lights will be of the same intensity. The intensity of the two lights is directly proportional to the squares of their distances from the shadows, i. e.; suppose the light to be tested is three times the distance of the candle, its illuminating power is nine times as great.

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CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
No. 1. Leave Raleigh at.....7:35 P. M.
(Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 P. M.
No. 2. Arrive at Raleigh at.....8:00 A. M.
(Arrive at Wilmington at.....8:25 A. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached.

Leave Charlotte at.....7:40 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:45 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....6:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....4:40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at.....4:45 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at.....5:40 P. M.

Local Freight between Wilmington and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and Points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 3. (Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 A. M.
(Arrive at Shelby at.....12:15 P. M.
No. 4. (Leave Shelby at.....1:40 A. M.
(Arrive at Charlotte at.....5:40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte. Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations on Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
W. F. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Condensed Time Table No. 13.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville.....		8:20 a. m.
Shoe Heel.....	3:40 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
Fayetteville.....	12:00 m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford.....	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill.....	3:45 p. m.	
Liberty.....	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....		9:50 a. m.
Liberty.....		11:55 a. m.
Ore Hill.....		12:00 m.
Sanford.....	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville.....	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel.....	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville.....	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m., and at Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh, leaving Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m.; leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JOHN M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent
W. M. S. DUNN,
Gen. Superintendent